



SALVAR VIDAS

ASSEGURAR DIREITOS

**CONSTRUIR
FUTUROS**



LIVELIHOODS

STRATEGY

BRAZIL

2023-2025

Introduction

This document presents the strategy adopted by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to support forcibly displaced persons in their socio-economic and productive inclusion in Brazil between 2023 and 2025, prioritizing people who live below the poverty line and/or persons with specific needs. To achieve this goal, UNHCR works with Brazilian public and private initiatives and in partnership with different government levels, the private sector, civil society organisations, academia, other UN agencies, funds and programmes, and coordinated action forums. The objective is including this population in public and private services and professional education, employability and entrepreneurship opportunities – including Portuguese language courses – through adapted and sensitive public policies at the federal, state and municipal levels.

At the economic and financial level, UNHCR supports existing employment and income-generation programmes and encourages the involvement of the private sector and development actors. The expected result is that income generation will help expand the autonomy and dignity of the forcibly displaced, as well as boost local development and create new business and tax collection opportunities, further contributing to improving the well-being of host communities.



Context

BRAZIL

5th in the world

in receiving displaced Venezuelans

2nd highest

number of Venezuelans recognised as refugees



426,000

Venezuelans currently live in Brazil

Other nationalities arriving in the country:



Syria



Senegal



Angola



DRC



Afghanistan



Ukraine

Source: Interagency Coordination Platform for Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants (R4V) in March 2023 r4v.info/pt/brazil

Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Brazil

Are 30% less likely to access social services due to poverty

Source: Integration of Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in Brazil bit.ly/3KAB2ne

EDUCATION

Venezuelan refugee and migrant children

53%

less likely to go to school if compared to Brazilian children

Source: Integration of Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in Brazil bit.ly/3KAB2ne

42%

school-aged children enrolled in regular education

Source: School Census (2021)

EMPLOYABILITY

84,000

Venezuelan refugees and migrants are currently employed in the formal labour market

- Industry (machinery and vehicle operators)
- Hospitality
- Personal and cleaning services
- Private security



Source: Annual Social Information Report (RAIS) and General Employment and Unemployment Registry (CAGED). End of 2022

Venezuelan refugee and migrants

Younger and more likely to have completed high school if compared to Brazilians

1/3

chances of being hired in the formal labour market

Work in low-quality, lower-paying jobs if compared to the Brazilian population.

Source: Integration of Venezuelan Refugees and Migrants in Brazil bit.ly/3KAB2ne

Context

More recent influx of Venezuelans shows lower educational level and concentration of interiorization in the South



- Venezuelans represented over 70% of the people in need of international protection in Brazil in 2021, but the influx of people from Afghanistan has shown significant growth recently (180% per year between 2020 and 2022)



- Indigenous Venezuelans account for 6% of the Venezuelan population in Brazil, according to UNHCR records, totalling 8,4 thousand between 2018 and 2022



- More recent waves of Venezuelan influx show a younger age profile and a lower educational level
- Afghan refugees have high educational levels (+60% with higher education)



- 10 professions concentrate the previous professional experience of 2/3 of the refugees registered with UNHCR
- While most of the Venezuelans have experience in construction, personal services and sales, Afghan refugees tend to have professional experience in management, law and medicine



- The South Region of Brazil concentrates +50% of the interiorized refugees
- Improvement in the Employment-based modality of Interiorization in the South Region led to an increase of refugees in that region between 2021 and 2022, making the region the main focus of this modality

Context

Five main obstacles impact the employability journey of refugees in Brazil

- 1

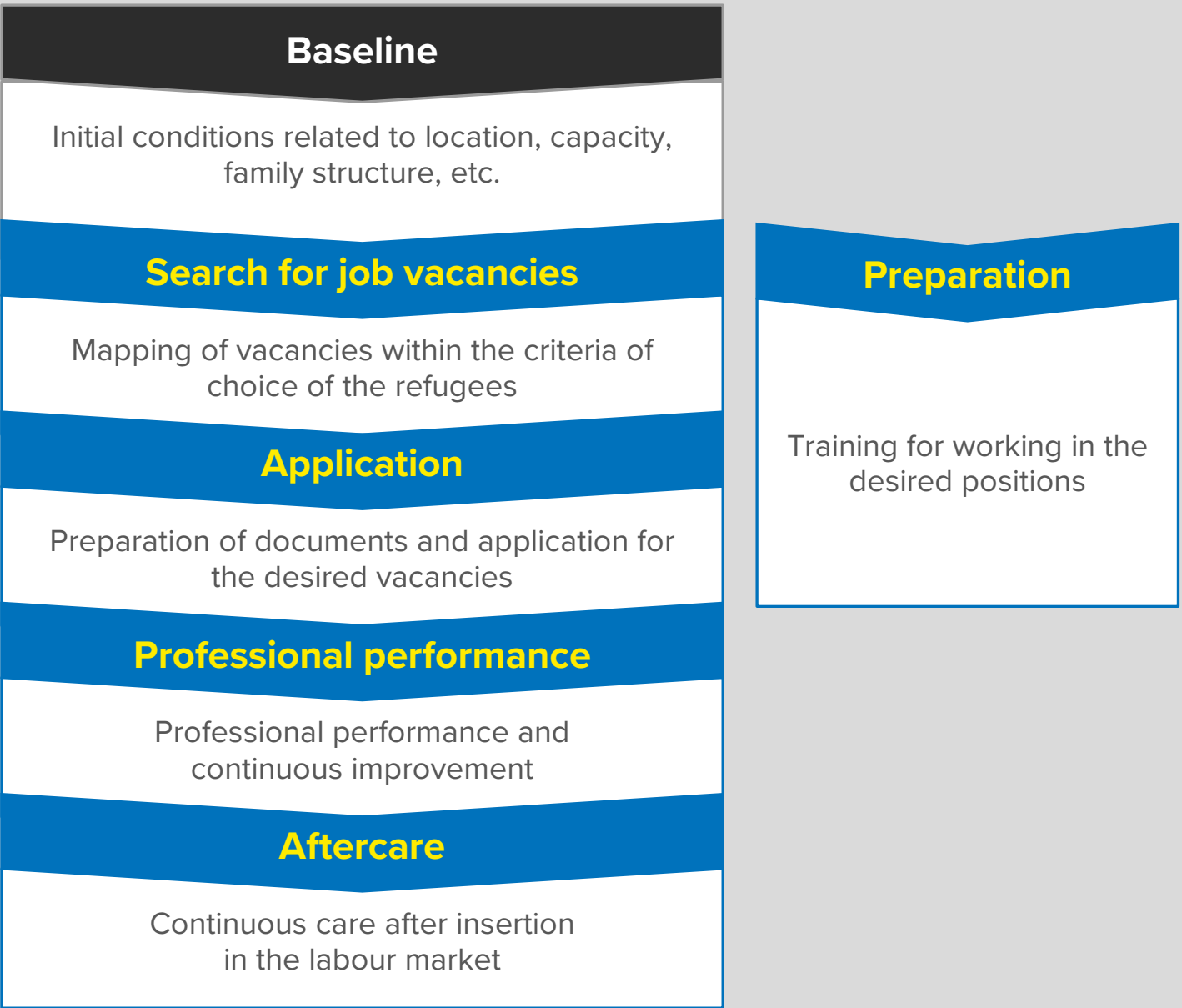
Low proficiency in the **Portuguese language**
- 2

Challenges to identify and use **available resources and digital media**
- 3

Limited access to **job vacancies**, especially formal ones
- 4

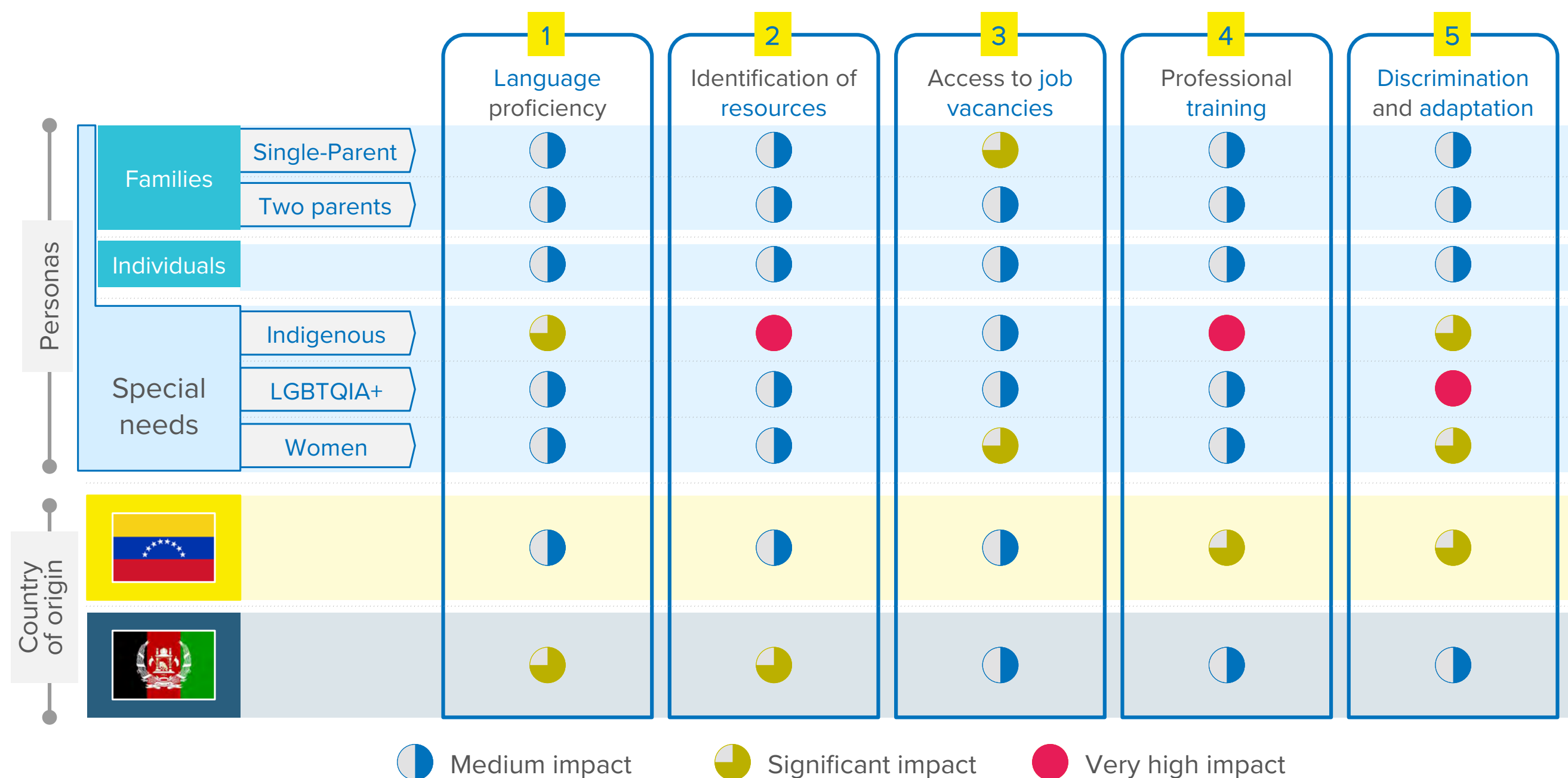
Lack of professional training or professional training different from the opportunities available
- 5

Discrimination and lack of adaptation to refugees and migrants



Context

The obstacles impact people in different ways



Context

Venezuelans face an employability gap and are concentrated in a few companies in the South and Southeast regions



There was a significant increase in the number of Venezuelans employed between 2018 and 2022 (~65k new Venezuelans employed), but there is still a relevant gap between employed Venezuelans and the rest of the population in need of international protection (+ 180,000)

- The hiring of Venezuelans in 2022 was up 35%, 3x higher than the hiring of Brazilians

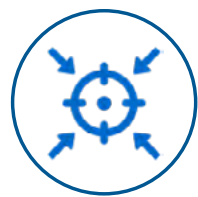


Services (23%), industry (23%), food manufacturing (11%) and construction (9%) accounted for 66% of the hired Venezuelans in 2022

- The industry and food manufacturing sectors have a higher concentration of Venezuelans if compared to Brazilians



Some companies have a high employability impact: 20 companies concentrate 20% of the Venezuelan employees in Brazil, 60% of the people hired work in companies with up to 10 Venezuelans



The South (47%) and Southeast (36%) regions concentrate the hiring of Venezuelans, Santa Catarina alone is responsible for 24% of the total Venezuelans hired



Venezuelans are more likely to suffer professional relegation than Brazilians, they are also more likely to access underemployment or the informal market

Context

Companies are motivated to hire for business reasons and tend to adapt the hiring process

The primary motivation for hiring is business necessity



Companies develop a specific process for hiring refugees and migrants.



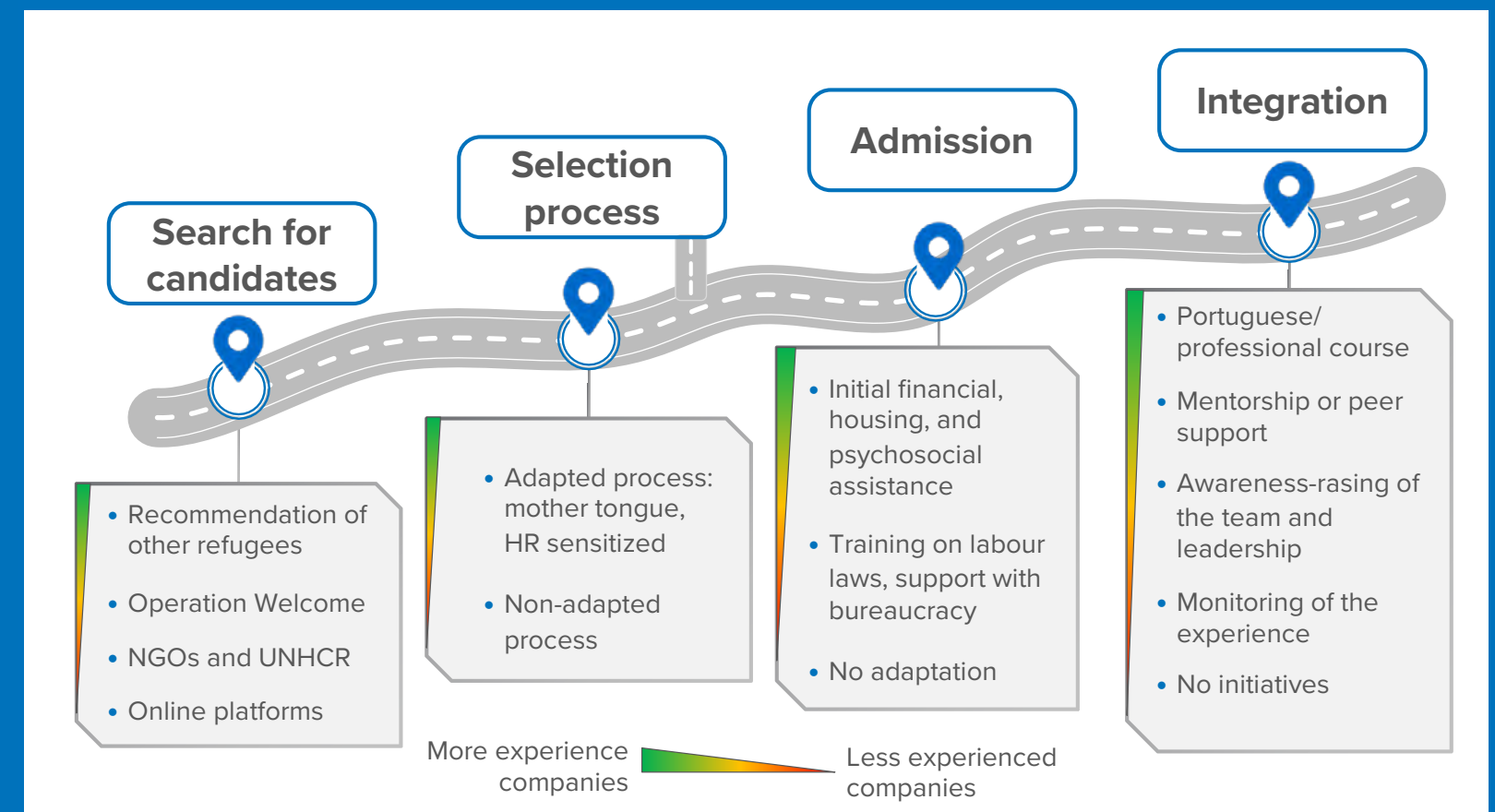
Difficulty in hiring Brazilians

- Challenging **working conditions**
- Scarce **local** workforce
- Demand for a **2nd language**



Positive human resources and diversity and inclusion outcomes

- **20-25% less turnover** than with local workers
- More **commitment**
- More **training/professional experience**
- Promotion of **diversity and inclusion**



Definition of priority areas for the Strategy

1 WAGED
EMPLOYMENT

2 ENTREPRENEURSHIP
AND SELF-
EMPLOYMENT

3 EDUCATION AND
PORTUGUESE
COURSES

4 INCLUSIVE
PUBLIC
POLICIES

5 INTERIORIZATION

ENABLING FACTORS

Strategic
Engagement Plan with
Development Actors

Communication with
communities and
Digital Inclusion

United Nations
Cooperation for
Development Framework

Alignment between
Multifunctional Team
and Field Offices

Prioritization of groups with specific needs

The proposed actions give priority to groups that face the most obstacles in local integration, like access to income generation and formal jobs, vocational and Portuguese courses, basic education, health and social assistance services.



Women (especially chiefs of single-parent families)



Indigenous people



People over 50



LGBTIQ+ population



People with disabilities



People with health conditions



Youth



People sheltered in the Boa Vista emergency shelters for a long time



1 WAGED EMPLOYMENT

1

PROBLEM



Difficulty in accessing the formal labour market

VISION



Access to formal work by refugees and migrants is increased so as to approach the same level of inclusion of the host community



CAUSES

National and local context of rising unemployment rates

Non-acceptance of documentation provided by refugees (non-recognition by companies and difficulty in updating documents)

Difficulty in accessing vocational training

Distance from residence to workplace and high transportation costs

Registration on recruitment platforms does not contain a field to identify the person as a refugee, which makes it difficult for companies to potentially search for refugee candidates

Language barrier, low proficiency in the Portuguese language, which impacts access to work and public policies and services

Challenges in the matching process (difficult intermediation due to the lack of knowledge of the refugee profiles by the companies and specificity of the job vacancies offered)

Refugee professionals without the technical qualification necessary for some of the job vacancies offered

Difficulty and high cost in proving professional experience and qualification

Difficulty in opening a bank account

Xenophobia, discrimination and cultural barriers to refugees and migrants

Difficulty in drafting and updating professional resumes

High incidence of labour exploitation

Employers' ignorance of the refugee legislation, including the possibility of hiring refugees as young apprentices or temporary workers

Lack of knowledge of the refugee population about forms of access to the formal labour market

Underemployment more common among refugees than among the Brazilian population

Absence of public policies adapted to refugees to make access to the formal labour market more effective

Lack of digital inclusion, difficulty by the refugees to identify and use available resources and digital tools

Language barrier, low proficiency in the Portuguese language, which impacts access to work and public policies and services

1

PROBLEM



Difficulty in accessing the formal labour market

VISION



Access to formal work by refugees and migrants is increased so as to approach to the same level of inclusion of the host community

PROPOSED ACTIONS



To expand and strengthen awareness and engagement with employers in sectors with higher hiring potential in each region, with a focus on strengthening the Companies with Refugees Platform and Forum

To expand and systematize the performance of partners with the offer of employability support, and encouraging them to work as networks. Expanding and connecting partners to support employability in strategic areas

Seeking partnerships to foster the digital inclusion of the refugee population

To increase the dissemination of information on labour rights and working arrangements to reduce vulnerability

To continue promoting the complementary offer of professional training through partners who offer nationally recognized certificates

To build capacity and raise awareness among companies on how to find and hire refugees

To encourage partner civil society organisations and companies to meet minimum standards (e.g.: the standards listed on the Companies with Refugees website)

To support regional matching events (e.g.: take advantage of graduation events to promote “job fairs” with companies that are looking to hire)

To expand the Companies with Refugees Forum

To support existing public employability policies through technical support for the strengthening of SINE, with awareness-raising and training actions to provide technical knowledge and coordinated articulation with local UNHCR offices

To give visibility to actions and campaigns by private companies to place this population on the job market, and to provide awareness-raising and technical support to partners

To advocate for the free provision of training by the public and private systems (e.g. Sistema S)

To intensify communication actions emphasizing that accessing formal employment does not lead to the loss of social benefits (such as *Bolsa Família*) under certain circumstances

To expand number of companies engaged in recruiting refugees

To seek “green” job opportunities (in the sustainability field) for refugees and migrants

1

PROBLEM



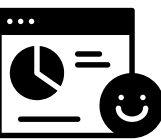
Difficulty in accessing the formal labour market

VISION



Access to formal work by refugees and migrants is increased so as to approach to the same level of inclusion of the host community

EXPECTED RESULTS



Empowered refugees and migrants with technical capacity and informed on labour issues

Companies/private sector with more flexible hiring processes and knowing where to find refugee and migrant candidates with professional profiles compatible with the job openings available

SINE, partner civil society organisations and other platforms strengthened and informed to meet the demand of employers and assist in the process of labour inclusion

Labour market placement companies and partner civil society organisations acting in the professional preparation of skilled refugees

Refugees with more access to the Brazilian formal labour market and in equal conditions to the host community

More employment opportunities for refugees

Better working conditions and access to income for refugees

ACTORS

Federal Government, Labour Prosecutor's Office, state and municipal secretariats

Civil society organisations working with employability

Labour market intermediaries

Business federations, chambers of commerce and industries

Universities and educational institutions

International development actors and financial institutions

United Nations agencies (such as ILO, UNDP, IOM, UNIDO, IFAD, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, among others)

Organisations led by refugees and migrants

ABRH

R4V Platform

Private sector

Companies with Refugees Forum

1

INDICATORS



- Number of events, workshops and seminars organised
- Number of government institutions and NGOs that received support and technical assistance for the protection and integration of refugees, Indigenous refugees and migrants
- Number of refugees, migrants and Indigenous refugees supported and with access to technical or professional skills certificates and training
- Number of refugees, migrants, Indigenous refugees and host community members supported by job placement initiatives
- Number of private sector employers who have hired refugees and migrants as a result of awareness-raising and/or capacity-building initiatives

OTHER POSSIBLE INDICATORS

- Proportion of employees of target nationalities (RAIS and IBGE data)
- Average salary of these nationalities versus the salaries received by Brazilians with comparable characteristics (RAIS data)
- Number of vacancies created by companies in the Companies with Refugees Forum
- Percentage of vacancies reserved for refugees in the Companies with Refugees Forum
- Number of jobs vacancies filled through the Companies with Refugees Platform
- Proportion of vacancies occupied through partners versus total vacancies available
- Number of refugees receiving support from employability partners
- Level of satisfaction of the refugees with the support received from employability partners
- Number of refugees employed up to six months after training
- Average cost and time for the validation of diplomas
- Number of refugees who received psychosocial support focused on employability



2 ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT

2

PROBLEM



Difficulty in accessing entrepreneurship and self-employment

VISION



Refugee population with greater possibility of becoming entrepreneurs and accessing self-employment in a safe and sustainable way, with access to promotion and financial inclusion policies

CAUSES



Lack of appropriate knowledge and information on how to start and run a business

Not being able to open a bank account, access microcredit or seed capital

Lack of knowledge about UNHCR and its partners or their initiatives to promote entrepreneurship

Digital exclusion

Lack of information on labour exploitation and the assigning of value to work

Lack of inclusion and financial education

Lack of knowledge of the market and business environment in Brazil

Lack of entrepreneurship promotion policies for the refugee population

Part of the population engages in entrepreneurship not by choice, but due to the lack of formal employment opportunities and as a form of underemployment

PROPOSED ACTIONS

To promote peaceful coexistence events between Brazilian and refugee entrepreneurs

To expand partnerships with microcredit programmes for vulnerable populations and support their dissemination to the refugee population

To foster communication actions and the training of community agents so they can inform refugees on how to become entrepreneurs and access microcredit

To advocate with the Central Bank, the Brazilian Federation of Banks (FEBRABAN) and financial institutions at the national and local level for the creation of national regulations for the inclusion of the refugee population, thus promoting their access to bank accounts and financial services

To ascertain the socio-economic profile and financial inclusion level of refugees with support from development actors and agencies

To map and disseminate existing entrepreneurship and targeted microcredit policies and initiatives

Cash-based interventions (CBI) connected with access to banking services

Local awareness-raising and capacity-building for banking and financial professionals

2

PROBLEM



Difficulty in accessing entrepreneurship and self-employment

VISION



Refugee population with greater possibility of becoming entrepreneurs and accessing self-employment in a safe and sustainable way, with access to promotion and financial inclusion policies



- To offer training in business financial management and banking services
- To identify partners to increase business mentoring opportunities
- To support to federal, state, and municipal policies and plans aimed at integrating refugees and contemplating their financial inclusion
- Publicization of refugee entrepreneurs on UNHCR platforms, in particular the “Refugee Entrepreneurs” platform and on partner platforms
- Training for refugees on digital marketing and digital sales via digital platforms and marketplaces
- Guidance on how to keep receiving financial aid (such as *Bolsa Família*) under certain conditions even if the beneficiary is a micro-entrepreneur (MEI)
- Promotion of the inclusion of refugees in cooperatives and other collective self-management enterprises, especially linked to recycling and the manufacturing of handicrafts

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Refugees more knowledgeable about the existing microcredit programmes
- Refugees prepared for business financial management and knowledgeable about access to banking/financial services
- Banking and financial institutions sensitized and engaged with the financial inclusion of refugees
- Refugee enterprises with more visibility and more access to potential clients

2

PROBLEM



Difficulty in accessing entrepreneurship and self-employment

VISION



Refugee population with greater possibility of becoming entrepreneurs and accessing self-employment in a safe and sustainable way, with access to promotion and financial inclusion policies



Refugees with access to microcredit programmes and banking services

Refugees with access to entrepreneurship promotion policies aimed at vulnerable populations

Federal/state/municipal policies that promote safe and sustainable refugee-inclusive entrepreneurship

More access to income through entrepreneurship and self-employment, generating more autonomy, formalization of businesses, access to decent housing and social protection (inclusion in the Social Security System)

More appreciation for the work done by refugees and migrants who work autonomously or on their own, with positive impacts on their mental health

ACTORS

Federal Government

State and municipal development secretariats

Financial Institutions (Central Bank, public banks, digital banks)

Private Sector

Kiva

ABCRED

ABDE and the Brazilian development system

IFC

S System

R4V Plataform

IDB Lab

2

INDICATORS



Number of events, workshops and seminars organised

Number of government institutions and NGOs receiving support and technical assistance for the protection and integration of refugees, Indigenous refugees and migrants

Number of refugees, migrants, Indigenous refugees and host community members supported by entrepreneurship and self-employment initiatives

3 EDUCATION AND PORTUGUESE COURSES



3

PROBLEM



Language barriers faced by the refugee population, hindering access to the labour market, income generation and access to existing public policies and services

VISION



Refugees and migrants with access to education and Portuguese courses through public policies and interventions that promote the mitigation of language barriers, improving social interaction, socioeconomic integration and access to rights

CAUSES



Lack of public policies that promote the teaching of Portuguese as a host language

Educational methodologies inefficient in meeting the refugees' demands

Low digital inclusion (internet access is not always a reality, creating challenges for participation in online courses)

Lack of social interaction with the host community (peaceful coexistence)

Lack of interpreters and cultural mediators for access to public services

Difficulty in transportation and lack of child care support network (hindering attendance to in-person Portuguese courses)

PROPOSED ACTIONS

Advocate to promote and raise awareness about the need to create public policies for the teaching of Portuguese

To identify and train cultural interpreters and mediators

To disseminate knowledge about the validation of diplomas and the Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair (CSVM)

To promote the participation of refugees and migrants in the host communities, through the organisation of activities and the development of multicultural methodologies, in dialogue with universities, civil society organisations and education departments at the federal, state and municipal levels

To promote the participation of the host community in activities related to linguistic and cultural reception

To promote meetings for the exchange of good practices by actors who offer Portuguese courses focused on refugees

Engaging the private sector to support Portuguese learning initiatives

3

PROBLEM



Language barriers faced by the refugee population, hindering access to the labour market, income generation and access to existing public policies and services

VISION



Refugees and migrants with access to education and Portuguese courses through public policies and interventions that promote the mitigation of language barriers, improving social interaction, socioeconomic integration and access to rights



To partner with other UN agencies and organisations that offer Portuguese courses and/or digital inclusion

To implement computer rooms in shelters or in host communities (such as in schools, Social Assistance Offices (CRAS), etc.) through partnerships

To map existing digital inclusion initiatives and partners and to hold inclusion information sessions; to engage with the private sector to promote digital inclusion

EXPECTED RESULTS

Engagement and awareness raised about CSVM universities for the validation of diplomas and offer of Portuguese courses expanded

Private sector engaged in digital inclusion strategies

Governments sensitized on the need to create a public policy for teaching Portuguese as a host language

Increased awareness and engagement with the public education and social assistance network

Increase in the offer of Portuguese courses with different methodologies to meet the demands of the refugee population

Higher number of Portuguese-speaking refugees

Improved communication and access to rights by refugees

Higher number of diploma validation processes and expanded qualified access to formal labour opportunities

More digital inclusion for refugees and migrants

Public policy focusing on the teaching of Portuguese as a host language created

More local integration and peaceful coexistence with the host community

Expansion of access to formal labour and existing public services, especially education, and expansion of social interaction

3

PROBLEM



Language barriers faced by the refugee population, hindering access to the labour market, income generation and access to existing public policies and services

VISION



Refugees and migrants with access to education and Portuguese courses through public policies and interventions that promote the mitigation of language barriers, improving social interaction, socioeconomic integration and access to rights

ACTORS

University

Partner civil society organisations

Education secretariats at the municipal, state and federal levels

Researchers

Technical institutes and teaching institutions

Host community

R4V Platform

Sérgio Vieira de Mello Academic Chair (CSVM)

Refugee and migrant-led organisations

Private sector

Portuguese teachers



3

INDICATORS



- Number of events, workshops and seminars organised
- Number of refugees and Indigenous refugees with access to Portuguese classes
- Number of government institutions and NGOs that received support and technical assistance on the protection and integration of refugees, Indigenous refugees and migrants
- Number of refugees and migrants whose diplomas, titles or professional credentials - obtained through higher education or professional schools - were certified, recognized or validated in Brazil
- Number of peaceful coexistence interventions implemented



4 INCLUSIVE PUBLIC POLICIES

4

PROBLEM



Lack of public policies adapted and/or sensitive to refugee and migrant issues, leading to social exclusion processes

VISION



Public policies for refugees and migrants formulated and implemented in a participatory manner at the federal, state and municipal levels, prioritizing the regions with the highest numbers of this population in Brazil

CAUSES



Lack of knowledge about the refugee population by policy makers and implementers

Xenophobia, discrimination and racism

Lack of federal guidelines and coordination at the subnational levels

Lack of public policy continuity (changes in administration, turnover)

Lack of public consultation instances that can be accessed by refugees

Lack of mainstreaming of this agenda to various government structures

Lack of local regulatory frameworks

Lack of technical capacity to develop appropriate public policies

Lack of prioritization (budgetary, political, etc.)

PROPOSED ACTIONS

To raise awareness and train public managers (federal, state and municipal)

To strengthen the engagement between UNHCR and local refugee and migrant policy committees and councils

To support the elaboration of a national policy, as provided for in Article 120 of the Migration Law, guaranteeing the budget and technical support necessary for its decentralized implementation in states and municipalities

To promote the participation of refugees and migrants in the elaboration of specific policies, through councils and committees focused on this population

To advocate for the inclusion of refugees and migrants in already consolidated social participation spaces, such as health and social assistance councils, among others.

To strengthen and expand the presence of councils and committees focused on refugee and migrant policies in the National Forum of State Councils and in the Committees for Refugees, Stateless Persons and Migrants (FONACCERAM)

4

PROBLEM



Lack of public policies adapted and/or sensitive to refugee and migrant issues, leading to social exclusion processes

VISION



Public policies for refugees and migrants formulated and implemented in a participatory manner at the federal, state and municipal levels, prioritizing the regions with the highest numbers of this population in Brazil



To develop a local context analysis methodology, offering adapted tools for the development of regulatory frameworks, plans and strategies with a monitoring component

To encourage the signing of Memoranda of Understanding providing for the livelihood/ socio-economic inclusion of refugees with public authorities

To carry out advocacy actions aimed at obtaining inter-federation support mechanisms so that the responsibilities for the integration of refugees are shared between federal, state and municipal governments (including its financial burden)



EXPECTED RESULTS

Empowered governments and public servants

Methodology and plans for the elaboration of normative frameworks, in accordance with pre-defined local contexts established

Cross-cutting actions to support refugees implemented at all government levels

Demands of the refugee population voiced in policy-making spaces

Refugee population engaged/ mobilized/ integrated and accessing public policies and services

Institutional arrangement strengthened, with defined roles at each federative level and improved inclusion processes

National policy for refuge, migration and statelessness established

ACTORS

Federal, state and municipal governments and Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches

Organised civil society

Academia

Organisations led by refugees and migrants

Municipal and state councils and committees focused on refugee and migrant policies

National Refugee and Migrant State Councils and Committees Forum

R4V Platform

4

INDICATORS



- Number of peaceful coexistence interventions implemented
- Number of persons and/or organisations trained to promote the integration of refugees and migrants
- Number of materials published providing relevant information on integration initiatives to policy makers and other actors
- Number of events, workshops and seminars organised

- Number of government institutions and NGOs that received support and technical assistance for the protection and integration of refugees, Indigenous refugees and migrants
- Number of training and advocacy campaigns carried out

A family of four is standing on an airfield in front of a large, grey military aircraft. The father, wearing a red cap and a dark jacket, stands on the right. The mother, wearing a black jacket and jeans, stands on the left holding a baby wrapped in a blue and white blanket. A young girl in a pink shirt and jeans stands in front of them. The aircraft's wing and fuselage are visible in the background, along with airport ground service equipment and a control tower in the distance.

5 INTERIORIZATION

5

PROBLEM



Persons with specific needs living in emergency shelters, in Roraima, with limited access to the interiorization strategy

VISION



Families and persons with specific needs interiorized and integrated with autonomy and with an improved socioeconomic situation

CAUSES



Increased number of persons with specific needs in emergency shelters in Boa Vista

Lack of resources to secure vacancies in reception and integration shelters in destination cities

Difficulty in designing interiorization and integration processes for persons with specific needs in destination cities

Insufficient public policies for reception and socioeconomic integration in destination cities

Difficulty in establishing a dialogue, raising awareness and promoting the engagement of public and private actors in the reception and economic integration of refugees and migrants

Lack of monitoring capacity post-interiorization

PROPOSED ACTIONS

To fund reception and integration centres and offer support through cash-based interventions (CBI) to people who participate in interiorization processes not funded by UNHCR

To offer ongoing capacity-building about exit strategies to reception and integration centres

To support community-based protection processes seeking to create a sense of autonomy and community in the search for job vacancies, and to encourage leadership, projects and cooperatives composed of interiorized Venezuelans

To expand employability actions for persons with specific needs through the Companies with Refugees Forum and to mobilize other companies to offer job vacancies through the interiorization modality

To support organizations that work with interiorization projects in the inclusion of persons with specific needs

To implement editions of the Empowering Refugee Women project on an annual basis

To expand the coordination between municipalities and states, especially through state and municipal committees and councils, prioritizing cities where UNHCR works with implementing partners

5

PROBLEM



Persons with specific needs living in emergency shelters, in Roraima, with limited access to the interiorization strategy

VISION



Families and persons with specific needs interiorized and integrated with autonomy and with an improved socioeconomic situation



To map institutions that have expertise in working with specific audiences and strengthen their capacity to welcome and integrate refugee and migrant populations

To promote socioeconomic (income generation/ financial management) and professional training, and Portuguese teaching for people with specific needs in Roraima, pre-interiorization

To engage with other UN agencies and partner organisations in advocating for the reception of single-parent families with provision of childcare support and development of other employability strategies

To invite employers and specialized organisations to promote lectures in shelters on issues related to soft skills, Brazilian labour laws, the importance of formal work, etc.

To design a continuous post-interiorization monitoring methodology based on the multi-annual planning indicators for the UNHCR Operation in Brazil

Annually conduct focus groups and evaluations with interiorized people to understand their problems, based on a pre-determined questionnaire

To implement a panel with information on UNHCR's interiorization activities

To assess the impact of interiorization projects funded or supported by UNHCR

EXPECTED RESULTS

Reception centres managed by implementing and operational partners trained in the reception and elaboration of exit strategies, especially for persons with specific needs

Annual interiorization of 1,500 people living in emergency shelters in Boa Vista/ RR in the institutional and employment based modalities (50% of which are persons with specific needs), faster exit from reception centres, progressive reduction of dependence and strengthening of individual capacities

Higher turnover of vacancies, with three months as the average period of stay in shelters

Work plans with organisations that implement interiorization projects developed

Companies aware of priority profiles and engaged through the Companies with Refugees Forum

100 women per year trained, employed and interiorized through the Empowering Refugee Women Project project

5

PROBLEM



Persons with specific needs living in emergency shelters, in Roraima, with limited access to the interiorization strategy

VISION



Families and persons with specific needs interiorized and integrated with autonomy and with an improved socioeconomic situation



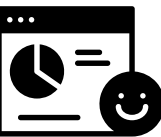
Job fairs promoted in the four locations with implementing partners

Local actors working with specific profiles - single-parent women-led families, elderly people and people with health conditions - aware about the prioritization of these same profiles in the interiorization of Venezuelans



Municipalities and states providing more support to organisations that work with the reception and integration of interiorized refugees

Monitoring methodology to monitor the needs of the interiorized population implemented



ACTORS



Civil society organisations acting as implementing and operational partners

Universities

Federal, state and municipal governments

Financial institution operating CBIs

R4V Platform

Operation Welcome Actors

Private sector

Private Sector

Host Community

5

INDICATORS



Number of people trained to strengthen the environment of protection and lasting solutions for refugees and migrants

Number of interiorized persons directly supported by UNHCR

Number of government institutions and NGOs that received support and technical assistance for the protection and integration of refugees, Indigenous refugees and migrants

The Livelihoods Unit of UNHCR Brazil recognises the contribution of various individuals and organisations for the development of the Livelihoods strategy. This document was drafted by UNHCR staff, with contributions and comments from partners.



Twitter: @ACNURBrasil
Facebook: /ACNURPortugues
Instagram: @acnurbrasil

Instagram: @acnurbrasil
LinkedIn: /company/acnurportugues
YouTube: ACNUR Brasil

acnur.org.br

Donor countries of UNHCR in Brazil and global programmes with flexible funding that supports the humanitarian response in the country



UNHCR’s private sector donors



UNHCR Brazil is also thankful for the important support of and partnerships with other UN agencies, Brazilian authorities (at federal, state and municipal levels) and civil society organizations working together to deliver the emergency response and in the regular programmes of the Brazilian operation.

